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CONTENTS

UNITED STATES.

	Page.
Sanitary report of Panama and vicinity	273
Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended February 13, 1904.....	280
Plague case number 114 bacteriologically confirmed	280
Resolutions relative to cooperative work in the sanitation of Chinatown.....	280
Sickness on Russian bark <i>Thomas Perry</i> from East London, South Africa, at Santa Rosa quarantine, Florida.....	281
Smallpox at Cairo, Ill.....	282
Measles on steamship <i>State of Maine</i> at Portland, Me.....	282
Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.....	282
Yellow fever and scarlet fever at Laredo in January, 1904.....	283
Measles at Encinal, Tex	283
Mortality at Laredo, month of January, 1904.....	283
Inspection service, Mexican border—	
Eagle Pass, Tex	283
El Paso, Tex.....	283
Laredo, Tex.....	284
Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.....	284
Inspection of immigrants at Boston and Philadelphia	286-287
Inspection of immigrants, monthly.....	287
Table—	
Quarantine reports—	
National	288
State and municipal	292
Smallpox in the United States	294
Plague in the United States	299
Yellow fever in the United States	299
Weekly mortality of cities of the United States	300

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

Africa: Report from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague and plague-infected rats	302
Brazil—	
Report from Rio de Janeiro—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Mortality, December, 1903.....	302, 303
Disinfection	303
Inoculations against plague—Destruction of rats	303
China—	
Reports from Hongkong—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.....	304
Vessel fumigated to kill rats—Smallpox.....	304
Immigrants for Honolulu and San Francisco recommended for rejection...	305

	Page.
Cuba—	
Report from Cienfuegos—Vessels from Spanish ports fumigated and passengers vaccinated.....	305
Report from Habana.....	305
Report from Matanzas—Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	306
Report from Santiago.....	306
Germany—	
Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.....	306
Japan—	
Report from Yokohama—Sanitary conditions good—Plague in Formosa—Smallpox reported at Vladivostock	307
Immigrants for Honolulu and San Francisco recommended for rejection..	307
Porto Rico—	
Report from Ponce—Vital statistics, month of January, 1904	308
Spain—	
Smallpox epidemic in Madrid—Measures to secure vaccination of emigrants to the United States.....	308
Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.....	308
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox tables	310
Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities	313

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Sanitary report of Panama and vicinity.

By CLAUDE C. PIERCE,

Assistant surgeon United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

[Detailed by order of the President under Act of Congress, approved February 15, 1893, for duty in the office of the United States consul-general at Panama.]

When Old Panama was destroyed by the buccaneer Morgan, in 1671, the survivors of that ill-fated city selected as the site for their new capital the peninsula upon which the modern Panama is located.

The area of this point of land, which juts out into Panama Bay, is about 250 acres, and when the city was established a sea wall was built on all sides exposed to the sea. A moat and wall were constructed across the base of the peninsula, and thus an artificial island was formed which could easily be protected from invasion.

The limited area of this "walled city" caused great overcrowding of buildings, and consequently the streets are very narrow and crooked. The sidewalks are not made to a grade, and are barely wide enough in most streets for two persons abreast. Another result of this crowding was to limit the size of the patios, or interior courts, of the houses and to keep the business and residence sections together—stores, shops, and servants' quarters being located on the ground floor and the residences above.

As the town increased in size and the necessity for protection lessened, the moat and wall across the base of the peninsula were destroyed and now but few remains of these old fortifications exist, houses having been built upon the site of the old wall in most places. Old citizens, however, still refer to the area beyond the location of this ancient boundary as "outside." The area of the town as it is at present is as follows:

Total area of Panama City.....	acres..	674½
Area of old section.....	do.....	250
Total area of streets.....	do.....	39
Covered by structures and yards.....	do.....	591
Area of squares and parks.....	do.....	2½
Space unoccupied by buildings.....	do.....	42
Average width of streets.....	feet..	35

The buildings of the old section of the town are constructed of large bricks, irregularly shaped stones, coral, and a porous stone taken from the beach. Such walls are thick and always damp during the wet season, due to the salt in the material. In the newer or "outside" part of the town the majority of the buildings are wooden shacks.

None of these houses are connected with sewers and few have proper privies, consequently the surroundings are extremely filthy and unsanitary.

At the present time the estimated population of Panama is 18,000, composed of 20 per cent Jamaica negroes, 40 per cent native negroes, 5 per cent Chinese, the other 35 per cent being the white natives and foreigners who came to Panama during the French canal work.

The temperature is about the same the entire year, the thermometer registering from 80° F. to 90° F. during the daytime. There are but two seasons, the wet and dry. The dry season lasts through January, February, March, and April, and is called summer. During the other eight months of the year rain falls every day. During the dry season a breeze blows most of the time from the north, making it very dusty, but cool at night. The streets will probably be sprinkled with salt water during the present dry season to allay the dust. In the wet season there is not much wind, but the moisture keeps the night cool.

MOSQUITOES.

Both *Stegomyia fasciata* and *Anopheles* are well distributed throughout the town. *Aedes* and several varieties of *Culex* are also found. The water tanks and barrels in the patios are especially adapted for the breeding of *Stegomyia*. The number of mosquitoes found is remarkably small considering the very favorable conditions that exist for their propagation. During January of this year in the old part of Panama they have rarely been troublesome, although they can always be found in the rooms of any house. Natives say there are fewer mosquitoes in the wet season than in the dry, which seems anomalous, but may possibly be explained by the fact that during the rainy season the collections of water are greatly agitated each day by the rainfall and containers are being constantly overflowed. The larvæ are thus killed.

Mosquitoes being comparatively so few in number are really more dangerous than they would be if present in great numbers, as mosquito nets are not considered necessary by the natives and most foreigners.

PREVAILING DISEASES.

Leprosy exists in the city of Panama, in the villages along the line of the Panama Railroad to Colon, and in the rural districts. There are 22 known cases in Panama City. There is a collection of shacks, known as a lazaretto, on the outskirts of Panama where lepers may go if they choose to and be supported by charity, but as they are not compelled to be isolated cases can be found in nearly any part of the city. At the present time there are 7 men and 2 women in the lazaretto.

Beri-beri is very common in the Republic of Panama, especially since 1897. During that year, and since then, it could be considered as epidemic along the canal route and in the city of Panama. There are now at least 30 cases in the French hospital in Panama and the city hospital of San Tomas, and many other cases are scattered throughout the town. Not only Chinamen and Negroes are affected, but some white men who have lived under apparently better conditions than are usually associated with this disease.

Smallpox has been epidemic throughout the Republic until recently. Now but few cases exist except in the interior villages. A general free vaccination has bettered the condition.

Tuberculosis, dysentery, pernicious malaria, and elephantiasis are always present. Yellow fever is endemic, only the presence of non-immunes being necessary for an epidemic, unless the proper precautions are taken.

VITAL STATISTICS.

As in all Spanish towns, the mayor keeps the records of the deaths, births, and marriages—that is, keeps those that are reported.

Since the formation of the new Republic an inspector-general of public health has been appointed, who will require these records to come to his office, and who will inaugurate sanitary improvements.

Burials have been made without certificates from regular physicians, the statement of a policeman, fireman, or some such person being sufficient.

Diagnoses are made and entered upon the official lists which are, to say the least, not accurate. Such causes as fever, hemorrhage, dropsy, liver disease, unknown, old age, natural causes, colic, etc., are very common.

A law has just been promulgated requiring physicians and druggists to report cases of contagious diseases, or "those diseases that can cause an epidemic." Conviction of failure to comply with this law will subject the delinquent to suspension from his profession for from three to six months.

During January, 1904, there were from all causes, in Panama city, 92 deaths, giving an annual rate of 61.33 upon the estimated population of 18,000.

SEWER SYSTEM.

The early settlers of Panama constructed of stone some underground channels for carrying off the storm water. These later were utilized as sewers by connecting laterals, also constructed of stone and of a square shape, with the largest of these subterranean conduits.

In those streets that did not have these conduits, property owners have built stone sewers to the beach or to the nearest conduit, selecting the shortest route. As a result of this nearly all the houses in the old part of the city are connected with such sewers. The construction of these underground channels is poor, allowing both the liquids and gases to escape into the surrounding soil. Traps or modern water-closets are found in but a few of the best houses.

During the dry season when no water can be obtained for flushing, these drains are practically filled with a putrid, stagnant, fecal mass.

The houses in the newer part of the town, being farther from the beach and not accessible to the old drains, are unprovided with any form of sewers. Some have cesspools; others privies, the location of which is changed when necessity compels. Most of the people in this section use dry-earth closets or simply pails, which are taken to the beach at night and emptied when they are filled to their utmost capacity. Until they are filled the pails are kept in the house.

WATER SUPPLY.

No water system whatever exists. Rain water from the roof during the rainy season, eight months of the year, gives an abundant supply to those houses that have adequate tank capacity and are well guttered.

During the dry season and for the entire year for those houses that are not supplied with tanks, water is obtained from wells. Most of these wells are located on the outskirts of the town around the base of Ancón, a hill near the city. No precautions are taken to prevent surface water from running into these wells, and most of them are so located that storm water does enter. All sorts of pails and cans are let down into the wells by anyone who comes along, and the overflow from buckets runs off the covers on which people stand back into the well.

The carts that deliver the water to the citizens are licensed, and are cleaned once each month with a chloride of lime solution. Many wells are also located within the city limits, and are surrounded with houses in which live some of the most ignorant and uncleanly people of the town.

There are several cisterns under the streets that receive water from the roofs of adjacent buildings. The iron covers of these cisterns do not fit closely and admit dust and storm water from the streets.

During the dry season water sells for 1 cent gold per gallon, so that poor people are extremely economical in its use, and baths become a luxury that only the wealthy can afford. Notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory and dangerous source of water there are records of only a very few cases of typhoid fever.

ICE FACTORY.

This plant is located outside the city limits, about 1 mile from the new Panama Railroad station. Water for making ice is obtained from wells which are located in a depression and undoubtedly receive surface water in wet weather. The subsoil is of a whitish clay under a thick stratum of rich earth. The manufacturers claim to distil and then filter (?) the water before it is made into ice. However, ice delivered in the city leaves considerable mechanical impurities after melting in a vessel. The ice machine is very old and is broken down about one-half the time.

ABATTOIRS.

These are two in number, one for the slaughter of hogs and one for beeves and sheep. The buildings are well constructed, with concrete floors, iron openwork inclosures, and corrugated iron roof. The floors are well graded to a central efferent, which discharges upon the beach above low water. At high tide a number of barrels are filled with water, with which to flush down the floors after a killing. These slaughterhouses are within the city limits, but appear to be obnoxious only to the near residents. No expert inspection of meat is made and carcasses are hauled through the town at night exposed to the dust of the streets.

CREMATORY.

The building is located on the outskirts of the city near the beach. The furnace is of the Engle type, and has a capacity of burning 10 tons of garbage daily. It has been in use about ten years. All garbage is collected together, kitchen refuse and dry trash, and all burned in the furnace. The daily amount of garbage collected is 39 cubic yards.

Seventy-eight cords of wood are burned daily, making the cost of cremation 50 cents per cubic yard. The ashes from the burning are not picked over, although much metal could be recovered from the cans melted.

CITY MARKET.

The city market is a large building on the water front where the servants go to purchase vegetables, meats, fish, fruits, etc., for their employers. Ninety per cent of the vendors are Chinamen, who are allowed to sell anything the people will buy. The fresh products are brought to Panama by many small vessels, which come from up and down the coast for a distance of 100 miles each way. These boats are not inspected, and come and go at will, bringing natives from the country or taking others away without restriction. Many of the porters and boatmen around the market have no permanent homes, but sleep aboard vessels, on the streets or at some house in the neighborhood.

This market place is admirably adapted to spread contagious disease from Panama to the adjacent regions or vice versa.

HOSPITALS.

The French Canal Company Hospital occupies about 45 acres of land on Ancón Hill, the north and east slope having been graded for that purpose by the canal company at great cost. The hospital is built upon the pavilion plan and the buildings are well separated from each other.

Beautiful walks and driveways, bordered with tropical trees and plants, render it a delightful place after leaving the narrow and dirty streets of Panama. All the buildings are of wood and in bad repair, having been standing since the early eighties. However, most of them are serviceable in their present condition. The ward buildings are large, well ventilated, and kept clean. There are no sewers, the pail system being in use. These are emptied every few days.

The total capacity of the hospital is 700 patients. One section is set aside for foreigners who require treatment and for American citizens, the United States Government paying \$500 a year, gold, for the right to send any American in Panama to this hospital. There is a resident physician in the canal section and a local physician visits the foreign wards. Sisters of Charity do the nursing. At present there are 24 patients in the foreign section and 20 in the canal section. All patients are provided with mosquito nets in this institution, but in no other in Panama.

SAN TOMAS HOSPITAL.

This is the city hospital, supported by the Government, by the Panama lottery, and by charity. All the soldiers, policemen, firemen, charity patients, and a few pay patients are sent here. There is one large brick and stone one-story building in which are the quarters of the Sisters of Charity and two wards, one for policemen and another for general cases. There are five other large frame buildings used for wards.

In the inner court there is a building equipped as an operating room and a building reserved for Panama Railroad employees. The total capacity of the hospital is about 350. The average number of patients is 90 to 100. Patients are grouped according to social standing, without regard to the disease. Two policemen, one with yellow fever and the other with a broken leg, would be put alongside each other.

No mosquito bars are ever used in this hospital. During January, 1904, 3 deaths from yellow fever occurred in a general ward of this place, where 30 other patients were exposed to the infection.

BOLIVAR ASYLUM.

This is a charitable institution where the homeless are provided with food and shelter. There are at present 80 being taken care of by the good people who support the place. The buildings are located on the beach near the abattoirs, are old and dilapidated, and thoroughly dirty.

In the men's quarters there is a wide wooden framework in the middle of the room upon which two rows of men sleep, one on each side, with their heads together in the center. The women's quarters have beds, but are crowded and poorly ventilated.

The latrines are very foul, and no provision is made for bathing. Mosquito bars are unheard of, although there are cisterns, wells, and other collections of water in the patio in which mosquitoes breed. There is an old unused gas tank in the yard of this asylum 50 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep that contains some water all the time. Buzzards roost on the trestle around the tank, and several dead vultures can be seen in the reservoir at any time. The tank is absolutely useless and has been for several years a filthy, foul-smelling nuisance. The effect this well-intentioned institution has upon public health can not be accurately determined, but persons come and go at will, no restrictions being placed upon the inmates, either to enter or leave. Apparently it could well be regarded as a center for distribution of all communicable diseases, as a number of the beneficiaries sleep in the place and beg upon the streets daytimes.

NEIGHBORING SETTLEMENTS.

La Boca, about 2 miles from the city of Panama, and connected thereto by railroad and carriage road, is the loading point for cargo and passenger steamers, the Panama Railroad wharf being located there.

This is the site of the mouth of the proposed canal, and also the mouth of a small river. The settlement has a population of about 500, the majority being negro laborers, stevedores, and railroad employees.

There are no sanitary regulations or precautions in force. There are no sewers. The water supply is similar to that of Panama. Malaria is always present in all its forms, usually becoming malignant in type.

TABOGA.

This is a large island in Panama Bay, about 14 miles from Panama. A village of 350 inhabitants is located on the island. The water supply is from wells and fresh-water streams, and is considered of good quality. Tuberculosis is very prevalent in the village, and about 15 lepers reside there. The French canal company has a large sanitarium on the island, not now in use.

NAOS OR FLAMINGO KEY.

This small island, 2 miles from La Boca, was formerly a station of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the cargoes being discharged upon lighters. Now all this is done at the La Boca wharf, and Naos has only the repair shop, storehouse, and laundry at present. The population is only about 35, all being employees of the Pacific Mail Company.

THE RAILROAD LINE TO COLON.

From Panama to Colon, a distance of 47 miles along the railroad, there are many villages, in fact almost a continuous settlement the entire distance, the total estimated population being 15,000 at present. This population is almost entirely Negro and Chinese. All the villages are filthy, without sanitary regulations or restrictions, without sewers, and having the usual water supply of the country, viz, rain water during the wet season and water from wells or streams during the dry season. No attention is paid to the wholesomeness of the source of water supply.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in all these villages, breeding in the rain-water barrels, in the swamps along the streams, and in ponds. Malaria, leprosy, elephantiasis, and beriberi are always to be found, and yellow fever and smallpox will occur when favorable clinical material presents itself, unless the proper precautions are taken.

QUARANTINE.

At the present time the passenger steamers both from the north and south are inspected prior to entry into Panama by a port physician.

There is no quarantine station or equipment except one autoclave and a small steam sterilizer that has never been used. A vessel was fitted up at one time for the detention of passengers from the Chilean ports at which plague prevailed. The port doctor is taken aboard the vessel with the customs officer by the tender of the Pacific Mail Company or the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, as the case may be. If a case of quarantinable disease was found, I am unable to state what would be the treatment of the case or of the vessel on which it was found.

There are several islands in Panama Bay, upon one of which a station could well be established.

Panama is the gateway from the whole world to the west coast of America, from San Francisco to Valparaiso. Passengers and freight from the Orient are transshipped at San Francisco for points in South America and again changed at Panama. Passengers and freight from all parts of Europe are brought to Colon by the Royal Mail from England, the French Line from Havre, or the Spanish Line from the Mediterranean, pass across the Isthmus to Panama, and from here take steamers to Central America and Mexican ports or to San Francisco. All going to any port on the west coast of South America also pass through Panama.

Many through passengers from New York to San Francisco or vice versa likewise pass through this port. This large through passenger traffic renders Panama one of the most important ports in the world from a quarantine standpoint, on account of its tropical location and of passengers being frequently forced to wait for steamer connections.

With a good and abundant water supply and proper sanitation of the city and an efficient quarantine the health of Panama could be made to compare favorably with the health of coast cities in the Southern States and the port would no longer be an endemic focus for the distribution of quarantinable diseases.

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended February 13, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of February 15:

Buildings reinspected.....	234
Rooms	1,776
Persons inspected	2,482
Sick	51
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary.....	10
Dead examined	11
Necropsies	8
Provisional diagnosis plague	2
Rats examined bacteriologically	52
Number showing pest infection.....	1
Places limed and disinfected	795
Times streets swept.....	3
Sewers flushed	16
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisances.....	33
Plumbing nuisances abated.....	7
Undergoing abatement.....	19
Total number of plumbing inspections	189

Plague case number 114 bacteriologically confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 17, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

Case 114, Katie Cuka, reported February 7, is bacteriologically confirmed. Girl convalescent.

BLUE.

Resolutions relative to cooperative work in the sanitation of Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 8, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted at a conference of the Federal, State, and city health authorities with members of the finance committee of the board of supervisors and representatives of the mercantile organizations, held in the offices

of the merchants' joint committee, February 6, 1904. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the situation in Chinatown, and also to reach an understanding as to the sanitary measures to be adopted in future. The agreement under which the work had been prosecuted for the past year having expired, and a new city board of health having been recently appointed, it was deemed advisable to renew the plan of cooperation at this time. The inclosed resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the sanitary measures adopted by the city, State, and Federal health authorities in February, 1903, for the eradication of contagious diseases in Chinatown be continued for so long a time as may be considered necessary; that the city board of health be requested to recommend to the board of supervisors additional measures for the wholesale destruction of rats.

Resolved, That all cellars, basements, and underground places in the district between California and Pacific, Stockton and Kearny, be condemned as places of abode and the same be destroyed; that in case of reconstruction the owners be required to remove surface soil and to concrete the area thus exposed solidly from wall to wall.

Resolved, That the work be done under the direction and supervision of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and that a meeting of the representatives of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the city board of health, and the State board of health be held once every two weeks for consultation.

MARTIN REGENSBURGER,
President State Board of Health.

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. P. H. and M. H. S.
JAMES W. WARD, M. D.,
President San Francisco Board of Health.

N. K. FOSTER,
Secretary State Board of Health.

A. A. D'ANCONA,
Member Hospital and Finance Committees, Board of Supervisors.
WM. C. HASSLER, M. D.,
Chief Inspecting Physician.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6, 1904.

Sickness on Russian bark Thomas Perry, from East London, South Africa, at Santa Rosa quarantine, Fla.

The following is received from Acting Assistant Surgeon White, under date of February 11: The Russian bark *Thomas Perry* arrived at this port on February 1 from East London, South Africa, via Barbados. The vessel was in ballast, earth and stone, taken in at East London, and was remanded to the quarantine station for a preliminary fumigation and refumigation after discharge of ballast, in accordance with the usual custom observed here with ships from plague-infected ports. This precautionary measure was deemed especially necessary in the case of the *Thomas Perry*, as an examination of the ship's log revealed an unusual number of cases of sickness and death among the crew at port of departure and during the voyage.

From October 2 to December 1, 1903, while at East London discharging cargo and taking in ballast, 17 cases of sickness developed on board, none serious. The captain states that the men suffered mostly from diarrhea and were laid up for a few days only at a time.

All hands but 1 were well when the vessel left port. On the passage to Barbados, from December 2 to January 10, 1903, 6 cases of sickness developed, 1 of which terminated fatally. The corpse was buried at sea, and the bedding of the deceased thrown overboard.

While at Barbados 5 of the crew sickened; 2 of these cases were sent to the hospital with all their belongings.

January 20, 1904, on the way to Pensacola, the second mate was taken ill and died ten days later, about 300 miles offshore. His body, which the captain brought into port for burial, was interred in the station cemetery. No necropsy was held. Another of the sailors, who had been taken ill on January 21, suffering from enteric fever, was removed to the quarantine hospital.

No definite data can be obtained regarding the sickness prevailing on this vessel during the voyage, but it is believed to have been mainly in the nature of enteric disturbances, probably due to contamination of the drinking water obtained at East London, which is notoriously bad.

Smallpox at Cairo, Ill.

The following is received from Assistant Surgeon Berry under date of February 5:

Since my letter of January 21, 1904, reporting 4 cases of smallpox at Cairo, there have been 9 more, bringing up the total for 1904 to 13 cases. All cases are mild, and no deaths have occurred as yet. Two of the cases have been negroes, the rest whites. The health officer informs me that the probable infection in 1 case was from Fulton, Ky., and in another from Poplar Bluff, Mo.; in the other cases from local infection. The cases occur among the unvaccinated.

It seems that in this part of the country the unvaccinated are not numerous enough to furnish sufficient material for an epidemic, and they are not few enough to let the epidemic die out altogether. Cases continue to crop up from time to time here and in the surrounding towns and country.

Measles on steamship State of Maine at Portland, Me.

The following is received from Surgeon McIntosh, at Portland, Me., under date of February 11:

Two cases of measles have been taken from the steamer *State of Maine*, one about ten days ago and one to-day. On both occasions the apartments occupied by patients have been fumigated, as agents of line requested that this be done.

Under the laws of this State measles is classed as one of the diseases dangerous to public health and cases are required to be isolated and their personal effects disinfected.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

The following telegram has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, at Laredo, Tex.:

FEBRUARY 15, 1904.

Summary report week ended February 13. Fumigated in the city 4 houses containing 11 rooms; along the Texas-Mexican Railroad from

5 to 12 miles out 24 houses containing 39 rooms. This morning sent the fumigating force to Aguilares and Ojuelos by wagon and heavier disinfecting material by rail.

Yellow fever and scarlet fever at Laredo in January, 1904—Measles at Encinal, Tex.

Reported by Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, February 5:

Two cases of yellow fever occurred at this station for month of January, 1904, 1 case occurring on January 2 and 1 case on January 5; also 1 case of scarlet fever in January.

Doctor Hamilton reports quite a number of cases of measles at Encinal, Tex., about 40 miles north of Laredo, on the International and Great Northern Railroad.

Mortality at Laredo, month of January, 1904.

Nephritis	1	Prolonged childbirth	1
Stillbirths	4	Croupous bronchitis	1
Neuralgia of the heart	1	Influenza	2
Infantile convulsions	1	Enteritis	1
Chronic hypertrophic cirrhosis	1	Bronchitis	1
Anæmia	1	Capillary bronchitis	1
Acute bronchitis	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	8
Violence	1	Paralysis	2
Entero-colitis	2	Convulsions	1
Trismus nascentium	1	Pleuro-pneumonia	1
Traumatic pneumonia	1	Gastritis and old age	1
Pneumonia	1	Marasmus	1
Hemorrhage (shock)	1	Bladder tumor	1
Bright's disease	1	Cause unknown	1
Senility	1		

Mortality rate, 35.71.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports, February 6, as follows:

	Week ended Feb. 6.
Persons inspected	308
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports, February 6, as follows: Week ended February 6, 1904.

Mexican Central passengers inspected, 173; Mexican immigrants inspected, 95; inspection of Mexican laborers imported in bond for Mexican States on boundary New Mexico, Arizona, and lower California, 80; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 412 pieces; vaccination of immigrant children, 12.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports through Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick, February 9, as follows: Week ended February 6, 1904:

Passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; passengers from Mexico inspected, 533; immigrants from Mexico inspected, 20; immigrants vaccinated, 9; Pullman coaches disinfected, 7. One day coach disinfected by reason of having one person suffering with phthisis pulmonalis.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CALIFORNIA—Berkeley.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, and 2 deaths from tuberculosis reported.

Fresno.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Los Angeles.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, 291, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 5, measles 2, and 64 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 98, including smallpox 1, and 11 from tuberculosis.

Stockton.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

FLORIDA—Tampa.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—Columbus.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 33—white, 11; colored, 22—including enteric fever 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—Belleville.—Two weeks ended January 30, 1904. Estimated population, 17,800. Total number of deaths, 18, including 1 from smallpox.

Peoria.—Month of January, 1904. Census population, 56,100. Total number of deaths, 73, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Rockford.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including enteric fever 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Springfield.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 59, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 45, including enteric fever 2, and 4 from tuberculosis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 6, 1904, from 71 observers, indicate that phthisis pulmonalis, enteric fever, cancer, remittent fever, erysipelas, dysentery, whooping cough, inflammation of brain, and meningitis were more prevalent, and pneumonia, measles, and diphtheria were less prevalent, than in the preceding week.

Meningitis was reported present at 3, whooping cough at 13, enteric fever at 49, diphtheria at 51, pneumonia at 56, measles at 60, small-pox at 82, scarlet fever at 104, and phthisis pulmonalis at 197 places.

MINNESOTA—*Winona*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths 23, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 35, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 433,573. Total number of deaths, 759, including diphtheria 18, enteric fever 4, measles 4, scarlet fever 19, whooping cough 3, and 95 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK.—Reports to the State board of health, Albany, for the month of December, 1903, from 156 cities, towns, and villages, having an aggregate population of 7,614,281, show a total of 11,075 deaths, including diphtheria 314, enteric fever 137, measles 50, scarlet fever 103, whooping cough 40, and 1,152 from tuberculosis.

The Monthly Bulletin for December says:

There have been reported during the year, including 578 delayed returns received after the issue of the monthly Bulletin, 127,100 deaths during the year, which makes a mortality per 1,000 population of 16.7. While the total mortality is about 3,000 greater than that of last year, the estimated increase in population reduces the death rate from that of 17 per 1,000. The increase occurred for the most part in the cold-weather months, but the deaths of July were a little greater than last year, which was unusually low; it is, however, below the average of this midsummer month. The November mortality was on the other hand unusually high, for while this month has usually the lowest mortality of any in the year, it was this year 1,000 greater than in 1902, and exceeded the reported mortality of September and October. The increase was chiefly in acute respiratory and other local diseases.

The infant mortality exceeded that of 1902 by 1,500, but it was exceptionally low last year, and it is still 4,000 less than the average. In some years there have been 10,000 more deaths under 5 years of age than were reported this year. The 22,000 at age of 70 and over constitute the same percentage of the entire mortality as in 1902, 17 per cent of all deaths.

Zymotic diseases caused one-eighth of the mortality of the year, against 14 per

cent last year, and is as low as has ever appeared in past years, the range having been from 12 to 22 per cent of all deaths.

Smallpox caused 41 deaths, all but 16 occurring in and about Rochester. Most of the deaths occurred in the first half of the year. After general quiescence during the summer it recurred in the fall pretty widely, the chief centers being at the end of the year in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, where it has been very general for a long time; in Orleans, Niagara, and Wayne counties and in the region about northern Saratoga County. Limited outbreaks have occurred in numerous other localities. The southern tier, east and west central districts have alone been free from fatalities from smallpox.

There were 10,250 deaths from pneumonia and 7,960 from Bright's disease. The acute respiratory mortality was about the average. Grippe is estimated to have caused 8,000 deaths, and its annual recurrence is apparent during the closing weeks of the year.

OHIO—Cincinnati.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 336,000. Total number of deaths, 663, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 18, measles 3, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 1, smallpox 1, and 81 from tuberculosis.

East Liverpool.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including measles 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Altoona.—Month of January, 1904. Census population, 38,973. Total number of deaths, 86, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, and 8 from tuberculosis.

Dunmore.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 20. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

TENNESSEE—Knoxville.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 30,000; colored, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including enteric fever 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., February 15, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 13, 1904; also names of vessels and from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Feb. 7	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	35
7	Sylvania	Liverpool, England	1
9	Admiral Farragut	Port Antonio, Jamaica	2
10	Republic	Italian ports	607
11	Devonia	Liverpool, England	3
11	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	35
12	Harlow	Halifax, Nova Scotia	10
	Total .....	.....	693

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., February 8, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 6, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Jan. 31	Cretic	Liverpool, England	156
31	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	63
Feb. 2	Sagamore	Liverpool, England	3
2	Hugh John	Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	2
4	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	52
3	Admiral Dewey	Port Antonio, Jamaica	4
5	Cestrian	Liverpool, England	1
5	Harlow	Halifax, Nova Scotia	10
	Total		291

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, February 15, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 13, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
1904.			
Feb. 10	Haverford	Liverpool and Queenstown.	262
12	Montana	London	1
	Total		263

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
	1904.		
Boston, Mass	January ...	1,061	25
Columbia River, Oreg. ....	.....do	4	0
Detroit, Mich. ....	.....do	8	2
Mobile, Ala. ....	.....do	11	0
New York, N. Y. ....	.....do	22,859	270
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....do	750	16
Ponce, P. R. ....	.....do	29	0
Portland, Oreg. ....	.....do	4	0
Richford, Vt. ....	.....do	4	0
Seattle, Wash. ....	.....do	328	2
Subports of Porto Rico. ....	.....do	11	0

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Feb. 13			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Feb. 6			
	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
4	Punta Gorda	do			
5	Puntarasa	do			
6	Brunswick, Ga.	do			
7	Cape Charles, Va.	Feb. 13			
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Feb. 6			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Feb. 13			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Feb. 6			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Feb. 13			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Feb. 6			
13	Dutch Harbor, Alaska	Jan. 23			
14	Eastport, Me.	Feb. 11			
15	Eureka, Cal.	Feb. 6			
16	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do			
17	Gulf quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do			
18	Key West, Fla.	do			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	do			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Feb. 13			
21	Nome, Alaska.	Jan. 30			
22	Pascagoula, Miss.	Feb. 6			
23	Port Angeles, Wash.	Jan. 30			
24	Portland, Me.	Feb. 6			
25	Port Townsend, Wash.	do			
26	Reedy Island, Del.	do			
	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
27	East Pass.	Jan. 10			
		Jan. 24			
28	West Pass.	Feb. 6			
29	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
30	San Diego, Cal.	do			
31	San Francisco, Cal.	do			
32	San Pedro, Cal.	do			
33	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do			
34	Santa Rosa, Fla.	Feb. 4	It. bk. Avenere Co.	Dec. 16	Cherbourg.
			Nor. bk. Oakland.	Dec. 20	East London.
			It. bk. Madonna de Pompei.	Jan. 30	Habana.
			Rus. bk. Thomas Perry.	Feb. 1	East London via Barbados.
			Rus. bk. Soluta.	Feb. 2	Cape Town.
35	Savannah, Ga.	Feb. 6	Swed. bk. Aracan.	do	Durban.
36	Sitka, Alaska.	Jan. 30			
37	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Feb. 6			
38	Southbend, Wash.	do			
39	Tampa Bay, Fla.	Feb. 6			
40	Washington, N. C.	do			
	HAWAII:				
41	Hilo.	Jan. 23			
42	Honolulu.	Jan. 30			
43	Kahului.	do			
44	Kihel.	do			
45	Koloa.	Jan. 23			
46	Lahaina.	Jan. 30			
47	Mahukona.	do			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
48	Cebu.	Dec. 26			
49	Iloilo.	do			
		Jan. 2			

a Previously reported.

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.	
2				No report	
3					5
4				No report	
5				do.	
6					1
7				No report	
8				No transactions.	
9				No report	
10					1
11				No report	
12					2
13				No report	
14					13
15					3
16					3
17					2
18					4
19				No transactions.	
20				No report	
21				do.	
22				1 spoken and passed	3
23				No transactions.	
24					3
25					6
26					9
27					1
28					1
29				No transactions.	
30					7
31				No transactions.	
				3 vessels boarded and passed. Malaria on Ger. ss. Memphis, from Hamburg, and Am. ss. City of Para, from Panama.	12
32				No transactions.	
33				do.	
34	Pensacola	Ballast discharged. Vessel made clean.	Feb. 1		5
	do.	Ballast discharged. Vessel fumigated.	do.		
	do.	Held to discharge ballast			
	do.	Held to discharge ballast and disinfect.		1 case enteric fever remanded to hospital.	
	do.	Fumigated to kill rats.	Feb. 4		
35	Tybee, for orders.	2 vessels boarded and passed. Held for fumigation to kill rats.			3
36					3
37					2
38				No report	
39					4
40				No transactions.	
41				No report	
42				do.	
43				do.	
44				do.	
45				do.	
46				do.	
47				do.	
48				28 bancas inspected and passed.	38
49				Uncertified cabbages on Br. ss. Wuchang from Hongkong refused entry.	72
					52

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
50	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Con. Jolo	Dec. 12 Dec. 19	.....	.....	.....
51	Manila	Dec. 26	Br. ss. Zafiro	Dec. 22	Hongkong
		Jan. 2	U. S. A. T. Logan	Dec. 28	San Francisco
52	PORTO RICO: Ponce	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....
53	San Juan	do	U. S. S. Detroit	Jan. 24	Puerto Plata
			French man-of-war Ju- rien de la Graviere.	Jan. 27	Santo Domingo...
			S. S. Caracas	do	Puerto Cabello
54	Subports— Aguadilla	do .....	.....	.....	.....
55	Arecibo	do .....	.....	.....	.....
56	Arroyo	do .....	.....	.....	.....
57	Fajardo	do .....	.....	.....	.....
58	Humacao	do .....	.....	.....	.....
59	Mayaguez	do	French war vessel Jurien de la Graviere.	Jan. 25	Santo Domingo...

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
50					4
51	Manila	Held for disinfection of circus and steerage passengers.	Dec. 22	Effects of circus company disinfected. Property washed down. Company, 80 steerage passengers and 71 crew bathed. Glandular examination. 1 case leprosy, Filipina, cabin passenger from Nagasaki on Br. ss. Gaelic, San Francisco for Hongkong. Case referred to Insular Board of Health. Cabin washed and textiles disinfected. Medical officer at Hongkong notified. Crews of 41 vessels vaccinated.	4 57
	do	Disinfected	Dec. 29	1 case varioloid among steerage passengers. Vessel remanded to Mariveles. 759 steerage passengers bathed and clothing and baggage disinfected. 170 crew and 7 stowaways bathed and effects disinfected. 1,102 persons, total on board, revaccinated and rigidly inspected. 1,463 pieces baggage disinfected. Crews of 44 vessels vaccinated. 5 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin and their crews vaccinated.	64
52					2
53	Culebra	Boarded and passed on medical officer's certificate.	Jan. 24		2
	Sea	do	Jan. 27		
	New York	Held	do		
54					1
55				No transactions	
56				do	
57				do	
58					1
59	Mayaguez	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Jan. 25		1

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
2	Bangor, Me	do ..	.....	.....	.....
3	Boston, Mass	do ..	.....	.....	.....
4	Charleston, S. C	Feb. 6	.....	.....	.....
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
6	Galveston, Tex	Feb. 6	Br. ss. Dominic	Jan. 31	Para
			Ss. Amoyonense	Feb. 3	do
7	Gardiner, Oreg	do ..	.....	.....	.....
8	Marcushook, Pa	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	Feb. 6	Swed. ship Clan McFarlane.	Jan. 31	Port Elizabeth
10	New Bedford, Mass	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
11	New Orleans, La	Jan. 30	.....	.....	.....
12	Newport News, Va	Feb. 13	.....	.....	.....
13	Newport, R. I	do ..	.....	.....	.....
14	New York, N. Y	do ..	.....	.....	.....
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do ..	.....	.....	.....
16	Port Royal, S. C	do ..	.....	.....	.....
17	Providence, R. I	do ..	.....	.....	.....
18	Quintana, Tex	do ..	.....	.....	.....
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do ..	.....	.....	.....
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do ..	.....	.....	.....

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					1
5					
6	Galveston	Vessel and living rooms disinfected.	Jan. 31		12
	do	do	Feb. 3		
7				No report	
8				do.	
9	Mobile	Disinfected			11
10				No report	
11				do.	
12				do.	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17				do.	
18				do.	
19				do.	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to February 19, 1904.

For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 13-19.....	1		
Total for State		1		
Total for State, same period, 1903.				
California:				
Berkeley.....	Jan. 1-21	1		
Fresno	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Oakland	Jan. 1-31		1	
San Francisco.....	Dec. 7-Jan. 31	22		
Total for State		25	1	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		121	1	
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Denver County (Denver).....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
El Paso County (Colorado Springs included).....	Dec. 1-Jan. 16	6		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Kit Carson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
Lake County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Larimer County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17		
Las Animas County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Mesa County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Pitkin County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Rio Grande County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11		
Washington County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Weld County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	39		
Yuma County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		101		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		153		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 10-30.....	2		
Total for District		2		
Total for District, same period, 1903.		2		
Florida:				
Escambia County (Pensacola).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 16	11		
Dade County (Fort Lauderdale).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Duval County (Jacksonville).....	Nov. 1-Jan. 30	5		
Leon County (Tallahassee).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	2		
Polk County (Bartow).....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	1		
Walton County.....	Jan. 2-16	88		
Total for State		108		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		160		
Georgia:				
Darien	Jan. 14.....	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		17	4	
Illinois:				
Belleville	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	11	2	
Cairo.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5	13		
Chicago.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	15		
Danville	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	14		
Evanston	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1903	3		
Fairport	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Total for State		57	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		85	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	22	.....
Total for State		22	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,379	65	
Iowa:				
Des Moines	Jan. 23-29	1	.....
Dubuque	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	.....
Total for State		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		29	.....
Kentucky:				
Louisville	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	53	14	
Total for State		53	14	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		361	4	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	22	5	Eight imported.
Total for State		22	5	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		6	.....
Maine:				
Athens	Dec. 31	.....	.....	Present.
Biddeford	Dec. 13-19	1	.....
Brewer	Dec. 19	1	.....
Brighton	Dec. 31	.....	.....	Do.
Calais	Feb. 7	5	.....
Madawaska region	Dec. 1-31	39	.....
Madison	Jan. 28	1	.....
Milford	Jan. 7	2	.....
Oldtown	To Dec. 24	9	.....
Orono	Dec. 19-Jan. 22	3	.....
Smithfield	Jan. 21	1	.....
Stacyville	Jan. 21	11	.....
Van Buren	Jan. 1-31	7	.....
Total for State		80	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		254	1	
Maryland:				
Baltimore	Jan. 17-Feb. 6	2	.....
Total for State		2	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		25	.....
Massachusetts:				
Brockton	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Fall River	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Haverhill	Dec. 20-26	1	.....
Lawrence	Jan. 10-16	1	.....
Total for State		4	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		128	28	
Michigan:				
Detroit	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	8	.....
Flint	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	5	.....
Grand Rapids	Jan. 2-30	5	.....
Port Huron	Dec. 16-23	4	.....
Total for State		22	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		280	8	
Minnesota:				
Beltrami County	Jan. 5-25	20	.....
Cass County	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	13	.....
Chisago County	Jan. 12-Feb. 1	9	.....
Clay County	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	11	.....
Crow Wing County	Jan. 5-11	1	.....
Douglas County	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	1	.....
Goodhue County	Jan. 5-11	1	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Hennepin County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	12	.....
Hubbard County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1	4	.....
Isanti County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	24	.....
Itasca County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 11	5	.....
Jackson County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	.....
Kandiyohi County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	50	.....
Morrison County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	12	.....
Ottertail County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	27	.....
Polk County.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	.....
Ramsey County.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 1	5	.....
Redwood County.....	Jan. 19-25.....	2	.....
Renville County.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1	5	.....
Rice County.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1	.....
Roseau County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	10	.....
St. Louis County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1	.....
Stearns County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	139	1	
Steele County.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2	.....
Swift County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	1	.....
Todd County.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 1	67	.....
Wabasha County.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1	12	.....
Wadena County.....	Jan. 12-18.....	2	.....
Washington County.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 1	17	1	
Wilkin County.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 1	3	.....
Cases not previously reported in Hennepin County.		11	.....
Total for State.....		470	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,704	4	
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 6	47	.....
Total for State.....		47	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		136	3	
Montana:				
Helena.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		7	.....
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		53	.....
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	25	.....
Nashua.....	Jan. 3-23.....	3	.....
Total for State.....		28	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.		69	.....
New Jersey:				
Camden.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 30	8	2	
Newark.....	Feb. 1-6.....	1	.....
Plainfield.....	Jan. 17-23.....	1	.....
Trenton.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	24	1	Imported.
Total for State.....		34	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		56	3	
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 29	21	.....
New York.....	Dec. 20-Feb. 6	12	2	
Saratoga Springs.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		34	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		25	2	
North Dakota:				
Barnes County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9	.....
Cass County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	10	.....
Cavalier County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	12	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued.				
Eddy County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Grand Forks County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	12	.....
Griggs County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Ransom County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	56	.....
Rolette County	Nov. 1-30	1	.....
Stutsman County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Towner County	Nov. 1-30	8	.....
Trall County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Walsh County	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Ward County	Dec. 1-31	7	.....
Wells County	Nov. 1-30	18	.....
Williams County	Dec. 1-31	20	.....
Total for State .....	.....	158	.....
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:				
Allen County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Ashtabula County	Aug. 8-Jan. 4	3	.....
Athens County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	1	
Auglaize County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	11	1	
Belmont County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	24	8	
Butler County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	21	.....
Carroll County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	6	.....
Champaign County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14	.....
Columbiana County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	34	.....
Coshocton County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13	.....
Crawford County	Aug. 8-Feb. 6	41	.....
Cuyahoga County	Aug. 8-Feb. 5	19	1	
Darke County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Delaware County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	13	.....
Erie County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14	.....
Fairfield County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Franklin County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	96	4	
Gallia County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	56	5	
Guernsey County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	104	1	
Hamilton County	Aug. 8-Feb. 5	97	3	
Hancock County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	12	.....
Harrison County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14	2	
Jackson County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14	.....
Jefferson County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	32	.....
Knox County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lake County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Lawrence County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	148	7	
Licking County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	9	.....
Lorain County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2	.....
Lucas County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2	.....
Mahoning County	Aug. 8-Jan. 19	118	2	
Marion County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	161	1	
Miami County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	9	2	
Montgomery County	Aug. 8-Feb. 13	49	.....
Morrow County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	3	.....
Muskingum County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	16	.....
Ottawa County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	14	.....
Paulding County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	2	.....
Perry County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	52	.....
Portage County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Putnam County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	23	.....
Richland County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	9	.....
Scioto County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	8	.....
Seneca County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Stark County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	105	.....
Summit County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	27	.....
Trumbull County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	6	.....
Tuscarawas County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	5	1	
Union County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	26	.....
Vinton County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	10	.....
Washington County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	66	1	
Wayne County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Wood County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	31	.....
Wyandot County	Aug. 8-Dec. 26	1	.....
Total for State .....	.....	1,549	40	
Total for State, same period, 1903.	.....	286	34	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	Dec. 13-Feb. 6	119	27	Three cases imported at Pittsburg.
Beaver County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5	1	
Berks County	Dec. 1-Feb. 6	42	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place,	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Blair County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	19	2	
Bradford County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Bucks County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Butler County	Feb. 1-6	1		
Cambria County	Dec. 1-Feb. 6	32	3	
Clearfield County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	20		
Columbia County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Center County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Chester County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Cumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Dauphin County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Delaware County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8		
Erie County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	109	1	
Fayette County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	28	1	
Greene County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	40		
Indiana County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	10		
Jefferson County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	3	
Lackawanna County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	7		
Lancaster County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Lebanon County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	11	1	
Lehigh County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	107		
Luzerne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	4		
Lycoming County	Jan. 3-23	6	1	
Monroe County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	5		
Montgomery County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	8	1	
Northampton County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	235		
Northumberland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	3		
Perry County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	1		
Philadelphia County	Dec. 20-Feb. 13	499	119	
Schuylkill County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	16		
Somerset County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	9		
Susquehanna County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	2		
Warren County	Jan. 1-Jan. 31	10	3	
Washington County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	18		
Wayne County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	92		
Westmoreland County	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	43		
Total for State		1,549	163	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		529	54	
SUMMARY.				
Total, November, 1903		631	74	
Total, December, 1903		1,208	123	
Total, January, 1904		617	100	
Total for three months		2,456	297	
South Carolina:				
Charleston	Dec. 20-Jan. 23	10		Three imported.
Total for State		10		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		183	5	
Tennessee:				
Memphis	Dec. 13-Feb. 9	125	3	
Nashville	Dec. 27-Feb. 13	23		
Total for State		148	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		25		
Texas:				
San Antonio	Dec. 1-31	6		
Total for State		6		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		3		
Utah:				
Ogden	Jan. 1-31	1		
Salt Lake City	Dec. 27-Feb. 6	13		
Total for State		14		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		110	2	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Virginia:				
Pocahontas	Jan. 1-31.....	8	3	
Total for State		8	3	
Total for State, same period, 1903.		9	1	
Washington:				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Chehalis County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
King County (Seattle).....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Kittitas County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Klickitat County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Pierce County (Tacoma).....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		
Spokane County (Spokane included).....	Dec. 1-31.....	5	2	
Walla Walla County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7		
Whatcom County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Whitman County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		30	2	
Total for State, same period, 1903:		3		
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 13-Jan. 30	80		
Total for State		80		
Total for State, same period, 1903.		1,242	6	
Grand total		4,670	240	
Grand total, same period, 1903.		8,231	253	

Plague in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to February 19, 1904.

Place.	Number since March, 1900.	Number since January 1, 1904.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:						
San Francisco	111	1	Jan. 10	1	1	
	112	2	Jan. 11	1	1	
	113	3	Jan. 13	1	1	
	114	4	Feb. 6	a 1		
	115	5	Feb. 8	a 1	a 1	
	116	6	Feb. 12	a 1	a 1	
	117	7	Feb. 14	a 1	a 1	
	118	8	Feb. 16	a 1		

a Provisional diagnosis.

Summary: Calendar year, 1900, 22 cases, 22 deaths; 1901, 30 cases, 25 deaths; 1902, 41 cases, 41 deaths; 1903, 17 cases, 17 deaths.

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 26, 1903, to February 19, 1904.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas:				
Laredo.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 5	4		

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Feb. 6	53,531	24	2								
San Francisco, Cal.....	Jan. 31	342,782	171	18						1		1
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	Jan. 30	6,587	4									
Shreveport, La.....	Feb. 6	16,013	11	3							1	
South Bend, Ind.....	do	35,999	10	3								
Steelton, Pa.....	Feb. 13	12,068	5	1								
Tacoma, Wash.....	Feb. 8	37,714	15	2					2			
Taunton, Mass.....	Feb. 6	31,036	10									
Toledo, Ohio.....	do	131,822	26	2								
Trenton, N. J.....	Feb. 13	73,307										
Waltham, Mass.....	Feb. 6	23,481	3									
Do.....	Feb. 13	23,481	4	1								
Warren, Ohio.....	Feb. 6	8,529	4									
Washington, D. C.....	do	278,718	118	21					2	1		
Weymouth, Mass.....	Feb. 13	11,324	4									
Williamsport, Pa.....	Feb. 6	28,757	5									
Wilmington, Del.....	Feb. 13	76,508	32	5								1
Winona, Minn.....	Feb. 6	19,714	4									
Worcester, Mass.....	Feb. 5	118,421	32	2								

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Reports from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague and plague-infected rats.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, January 11, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended January 9, 1904, is published for general information.

H. B. SHAWE,
Acting Under Colonial Secretary.

Report of the medical officer of health on the state of plague in Cape Colony during week ended January 9, 1904.

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Dead rodents, probably plague infected, continued to be found in the town.

East London.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, namely, a native male, on the 8th instant. At the plague hospital 1 patient died during the week. Two cases remain under treatment. Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town.

Knysna.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Plague-infected rodents were found in the town and district.

Other places.—In King Williams Town, Queenstown, Lady Grey Bridge, and Graaff-Reinet no case of plague in man or animals was discovered during the week.

Cape Town and harbor board area.—Three hundred and eighty-five rats were examined during the week. None were found affected with plague.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Mortality, December, 1903.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports as follows:

During the week ended January 16, 1904, the following-named vessels were inspected and given bills of health: German steamship *Leuctra*, chartered by the Lamport and Holt Line, with coffee for New Orleans, and only 1 passenger, the captain's wife; the British steamship *Terence*, of the Lamport and Holt Line, for New York, with coffee, and 5 first-cabin passengers, 1 for New York, 1 for Bahia, Brazil, and the remainder for Barbados, West Indies; and the British steamship *Cutania*, with coffee for New York, and 1 first-class and 2 steerage passengers for that city. The *Catania* and the *Terence* had been disinfected at the Ilha Grande quarantine station on their way from here to Santos, which port is a clean one.

The steamship *Leuctra*, as she was to load cargo at Victoria, Brazil, and did not wish to do so in quarantine, received a preliminary surface disinfection here in the bay before leaving, the same being done by the local authorities.

Mortality during month of December, 1903.

In comparison with the month of November, 1903, the sanitary conditions, as shown by the reports, suffer no notable alteration. The daily average mortality remained about the same, 48.19 as compared with 48.03. The number of deaths caused by plague diminished very considerably, being 52 as compared with 98. This was not true, however, in regard to variola, from which there were 131 deaths in November in comparison with 162 in December. Comparing the reports of the two months we see the following differences in the cases of the more important transmissible diseases: Yellow fever, 4 deaths in December as against 2 in November; plague, 52, with 98 in the preceding month; variola, 162 against 131; measles, 16 against 15; scarlet fever, none against 2; whooping cough, 2 against 4; diphtheria, 6 against 4; grippe, 33 against 28; enteric fever, 12 against 9; dysentery, 2 against 2; beriberi, 8 against 7; leprosy, 3 against 2; malarial fevers, 59 against 67 (this is worthy of note, as the same measures directed against the spread of yellow fever by mosquitoes act almost equally against the spread of malarial fevers), and tuberculosis, 286 in comparison with 247 in the month of November.—(*From report of Medical Demographer.*)

Disinfection.

At the central disinfection station there were reported during the month 236 cases of variola, 99 of plague, 5 of yellow fever, 5 of diphtheria, and 12 of tuberculosis, in comparison with the following number reported during the preceding month: 206 of variola, 264 of plague, 4 of yellow fever, 1 of diphtheria, 8 of measles, and 9 of tuberculosis.

Of the 99 notifications of the occurrence of plague, 72 cases were confirmed by bacteriological examination.

In December 4,616 disinfections were accomplished. In addition to these house disinfections, 2,989 articles of clothing were disinfected and 730 pieces of clothing burned.

The "mosquito brigade" cleansed 428 localities where there had been deaths from yellow fever during the last two epidemics of that disease, and destroyed 171 foci of larvæ and, in addition, isolated 1 case of this disease.

From the roofs of different houses 8,876 buckets of dirt were removed; from the interior of various houses 43 cartloads of dirt were carried away; and in the processes of cleansing adopted by the service more than 356 kilograms of pyrethrum were used, and more than 5,543 kilograms of sulphur, 384 liters of alcohol, and 52 liters of kerosene.

Thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-two domiciliary visits were made by delegations of health officials, of which 26,569 were made by the sanitary police and 12,263 by the ordinary police.

Inoculations against plague—Destruction of rats.

The number of inoculations against plague reached 649, and up to the last day of the month 24,441 rats had been destroyed. The gutters were disinfected for surface drainage in the areas occupied by the following streets: Tresca, D. Manoel, Sete de Setembro, Ouvidor, Rosario, Primeiro de Marco, Alfandega, Ajuda, Sao Jose, Santo

Antonio, Senador Dantes, Treze de Maio, Evaristo de Veiga, Santa Luzia, Uruguayama, Hospicio, Andradas, General Camara, Largos do Paio, Rocio, Carioca, Sao Francisco, and Capim.

Similar disinfections were done on board of vessels with a view to the destruction on board of rats.

Of patients isolated in the Paulo Candido Hospital during the month of December, 21 per cent died. There remained under treatment 49 cases of plague at the end of the month. During the month of December, 4 cases of yellow fever and 176 cases of variola were taken to the Sao Sebastiao Hospital. Of these, 2 of the yellow-fever cases died and 3 recovered. There was 1 case carried over from the preceding month, which accounts for 3 recoveries, and there were no cases in the hospital at the close of the month; while of the cases of variola 118 died, 63 recovered, and there were at the end of the month 96 cases still under treatment.

During the month of November there were under treatment at the hospitals of Paulo Candido and Sao Sebastiao 126 cases of plague and 100 cases of variola, together with 1 case of yellow fever.

The thermometer registered as its maximum 35.5° C. and as its lowest 21.3° C.

The above shows well the salient features of the statistical returns of deaths in Rio de Janeiro during the two months just passed. As stated in a previous report to the Bureau, the decrease in yellow-fever cases and deaths, and incidentally also in those of malarial fevers, shows that the disinfection services and the mosquito brigade also are doing good and efficient service—this also although the weather has been quite as warm as in preceding years.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions good.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, December 30, as follows:

During the week ended December 26, 1903, 9 vessels, with 837 crew and 461 passengers (248 cabin and 213 steerage) were inspected and granted bills of health; 672 crew and 196 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage was disinfected; 34 aliens were recommended for rejection because of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. The health of the colony is now very good, and no communicable diseases were reported during the time covered by this report.

Report for the week ended January 2, 1904—Vessel fumigated to kill rats—Smallpox.

During the week ended January 2, 1904, 13 vessels with 1,046 crew and 307 passengers (197 cabin and 110 steerage) were inspected and granted bills of health; 817 crew and 93 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage was disinfected—921 pieces. One vessel was fumigated with sulphur to kill rats. There were 17 aliens recommended to the steamship companies for rejection because of loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.

One case of smallpox (European) was the only case of communicable disease reported for the week.

Immigrants for Honolulu and San Francisco recommended for rejection.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Gaelic* recommended January 2, 1904, for rejection: For Honolulu, 3; for San Francisco, 7.

Number of immigrants per steamship *Hongkong Maru* recommended January 8, 1904, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 18.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Vessels from Spanish ports fumigated and passengers vaccinated.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, February 6, as follows:

During the week ended January 30, 1904, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels going to ports in the United States. No sickness on board of any, and all in good sanitary condition excepting the steamship *Nord*, which was dirty from cargo of cattle discharged at this port.

Mortuary report for the last ten days of January, 1904: Tuberculosis, 3; enteritis, 4; diphtheria, 1; other causes, 12; total, 20.

Proper disinfection of the premises where the case of diphtheria occurred was done by the city sanitary officials, and no other cases are reported in the city at present.

Vessels from Spanish ports fumigated and passengers vaccinated.

All ships arriving at this port now from ports in Spain are fumigated and passengers are vaccinated on account of the prevalence of smallpox in Spain.

No quarantinable disease has entered this port during this week.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, February 6, as follows: Week ended January 30, 1904—

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	23
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1,099
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	773
Pieces of freight passed	755

The epidemic of scarlet fever is reported as very mild and on the wane.

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended January 30, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	24
Pneumonia	7
Bronchitis	3
Scarlet fever	4
Meningitis	14
Diphtheria	1
Tetanus	1
Cancer	2
Measles	1
Enteric fever	1
Enteritis	2

Total deaths from all causes, 121.

Report from Matanzas—Diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 8, as follows:
During the week ended February 6, 1904, bills of health were issued to five vessels leaving for United States ports.

The case of scarlet fever mentioned in my previous report is still under treatment, with prospects of recovery. No other cases to my knowledge have occurred in this city since.

Two new cases of diphtheria were reported on the 1st instant.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the second ten days of this month, not yet available, will be forwarded with my next report.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Report from Santiago.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 9, as follows:
During the week ended February 6, 1904, bills of health were issued to three vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality report for the week ended February 6, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Enteric fever	1	1
Pernicious fever	2	4
Tubercle of lung	6	27
Cancer of stomach	1	40
Serous apoplexy	1	64
Organic heart disease	2	79
Capillary bronchitis	1	90
Pneumonia	2	93
Enteritis (under 2 years)	1	105
Enteritis (2 years and over)	1	106
Total	18	.....

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 20.57 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, January 29, as follows:

Plague.

Russia.—The director of the plague laboratory located in a fort in the vicinity of Cronstadt died of plague on January 20. The fort has been isolated and the inhabitants have been promptly inoculated with protective serum.

Egypt.—In Alexandria a fresh case of plague was registered on January 21.

British India.—During the week ended January 2 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 8,825 cases of plague (and 6,683 deaths), of which 104 cases (with 98 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay; 7 fresh cases (8 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi; 5 cases (5 deaths) in Bhavnagar, and 9 cases (9 deaths) in Broach. To

the number of plague cases and deaths reported in the Bombay Presidency in the foregoing week there must be added, according to a supplemental report, 1,350 cases and 1,039 deaths.

Japan.—In Formosa during the months of September and October, 1903, 7 cases of plague (with 6 deaths) were registered in Taipeh. All places in which rats with plague bacilli were found were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. During the year 1902, of 81,729 rats examined, 730 were found to be infected with plague. During the first half of the year 1903, of 57,366 rats examined, 241 contained plague bacilli.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, according to the official bulletins for the period from December 12 to 26, 2 fresh cases of plague were registered in East London.

Brazil.—During the four weeks from November 23 to December 20, 1903, there were registered in Rio de Janeiro (according to statistics published by the local sanitary authorities) 111 fresh cases of plague, with 71 deaths.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to weekly bulletin No. 2, of January 11, relative to cholera in Syria and Mesopotamia, 11 fresh cases of cholera (with 4 deaths) have been registered.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Sanitary conditions good—Plague in Formosa—Smallpox reported at Vladivostock.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 15, as follows:

During the week ended January 9, 1904, bills of health were granted 4 vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 465 crew and 460 passengers; 130 steerage passengers were bathed and 186 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

For the period subsequent to December 26, 1903, no official report of the health of Yokohama has been received. There is, however, no reason for believing that the sanitary condition of the city is otherwise than good. No cases of grave quarantinable disease have been reported from any part of Japan except Formosa, where plague still exists. A fatal case of plague was officially reported at the port of Ensui, Formosa, on January 8.

Press reports quote a telegram from the Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostock (Siberia), as stating (under date of January 11) that smallpox is rampant at that port.

In connection with the unsettled condition of affairs now prevailing in the Far East, lessened activity exists in shipping circles. Many of the Japanese liners have been taken off their usual runs.

Immigrants for Honolulu and San Francisco recommended for rejection.

Number of immigrants on steamship *Gaelic* for Honolulu recommended, January 13, 1904, for rejection, 20.

One immigrant on steamship *Gaelic* for San Francisco recommended, January 13, 1904, for rejection.

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Vital statistics, month of January, 1904.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres, reports, February 1, through the chief quarantine officer, as follows:

Summary of transactions of Service during the month of January, 1904.

Vessels inspected.....	15
Bills of health issued.....	22
Passengers inspected:	
Incoming.....	53
In transit.....	413
Crew inspected.....	802
Vessels in quarantine.....	7
Immigrants inspected.....	29
Rejections.....	0
Passengers detained in quarantine.....	6
Pieces of baggage disinfected.....	0

SPAIN.

Smallpox epidemic in Madrid—Measures to secure vaccination of emigrants to the United States.

Vice-Consul Danziger, at Madrid, reports, January 20, as follows:

In view of the fact that the smallpox epidemic in Madrid has shown no sign of abatement, but has in fact greatly increased in mortality results, and in further view that emigration from this district to the United States is growing more frequent, I have this day instructed the Transatlantic Steamship Company in this city not to issue tickets to intending emigrants to the United States unless such emigrants produce a certificate of vaccination. My action was prompted by the instructions contained in the various laws enacted by Congress forwarded to me by the Department for my guidance.

I was told at the company's office that emigrants are "bunched" at Barcelona and certificates issued there. As emigrants leaving for the United States go from this city to Barcelona to embark immediately, I deemed it my duty to prevent, firstly, a breach of the law by the steamship company; secondly, to see that emigrants comply with the law by the production of a certificate of actual and successful vaccination, which can be done best here, as going to Barcelona and being "bunched" must result in a defeat of this law, enacted by Congress for this purpose; and, lastly, if the emigrants who desire to embark immediately are to be vaccinated by a physician at Barcelona they must necessarily be put to the inconvenience of losing time and money, since it is impossible to tell by examination whether a person carries the germs of smallpox.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of November, 1903. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 65, including 11 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated popula-

tion, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 189, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 39 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 175, including 30 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 57,000. Total number of deaths, 96, including scarlet fever 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of January, 1904. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including 2 from diphtheria.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of December, 1903. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 59, including smallpox 3, and 9 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1904. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 166, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 23 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 23, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.

London.—One thousand five hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 46, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 29, enteric fever 5, and diarrhea 25. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,143 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 4 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 23, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 44.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 195 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 5, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 23, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 12, and the highest in Perth, viz, 26.2 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 655, including diphtheria 3, measles 19, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 2, and 11 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended January 10, 1904. Estimated population, 148,883. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended December 26, 1903. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from smallpox reported.

ST. HELENA.—Three weeks ended January 9, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 3, including 1 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended January 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 376, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 7, whooping cough 1, smallpox 5, and 40 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 26, 1903, to February 19, 1904.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 27, 1903, to December 25, 1903, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 25, 1903.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Afghanistan:				
Herat.....	Dec. 12.....			Present.
China:				
Shanghai.....	Dec. 18.....	1		On Br. ss. Olivebank.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 9-15.....		1	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 12.....		144	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4.....		6	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 21-30.....		1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Oct. 31-Jan. 2.....	43	39	
Provinces.....	do.....	1,254	1,030	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 19.....		12	
Turkey:				
Bagdad—				
Hitt.....	Dec. 13-15.....	8	4	
Kerbela.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 4.....		458	
Mossul.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Musseleb.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 4.....	48	35	
Beirut—				
Latakiah.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 4.....	11	7	
Diarbekir—				
Diarbekir.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 4.....	64	43	
Syria.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....			Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Ivory Coast, Grand Bassam.....	Dec. 12.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 23-Jan. 10.....	9	5	
Colombia:				
Cartagena.....	Nov. 23-30.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 6-12.....		1	
Jamaica:				
Kingston.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 9.....	2	2	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Victoria.....	Dec. 6-19.....	4	2	
Merida.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 30.....	14	4	
Tehuantepec.....	do.....		3	Two new cases.
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 13-Jan. 30.....	10	3	
Panama:				
Panama.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 16.....	4	1	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	Jan. 2-9.....		1	
Maracaibo.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 27.....	2	2	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 16-Dec. 31 .....	.....	17	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-Jan. 10	173	103	
British South Africa:				
Cape Colony (East London, King Williams Town)	Nov. 15-Jan. 9 .....	.....	5	One new case.
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	Nov. 29-Dec. 5	3	2	
China:				
Hongkong	Nov. 8-Dec. 12	6	6	
Tientsin	Nov. 29-Dec. 5 .....	.....	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 21-Jan. 28	2	1	
Minieh district .....	.....do	3	1	
Formosa	To Dec. 15, 1903	869	702	
Ensuil	Jan. 8 .....	.....	1	
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	Jan. 10	1	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Nov. 15-Jan. 9	79,779	50,141	
Madras Presidency .....	.....do	4,970	3,871	
Bengal .....	.....do	9,069	7,789	
United Provinces .....	.....do	20,873	19,094	
Punjab .....	.....do	16,193	11,560	
Central Provinces (includ- ing Berar) .....	.....do	16,663	14,104	
Coorg .....	.....do	14	6	
Mysore State .....	.....do	7,002	5,325	
Hyderabad State .....	.....do	7,892	6,274	
Central India .....	.....do	8,394	7,688	
Rajputana .....	.....do	1,112	867	
Kashmir .....	.....do	227	193	
N. W. F. Provinces	Nov. 21-Jan. 9	45	45	
Baluchistan	Nov. 29-Jan. 9	1	.....
Grand total .....	.....	172,224	126,955	
Japan:				
Yokohama	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	2	2	
Mauritius	Nov. 13-Jan. 7	477	275	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 15-Dec. 12	2	2	
Russia:				
Cronstadt	Jan. 14-20 .....	.....	1	At plague laboratory.
Turkey:				
Smyrna	Dec. 1-6 .....	.....	1	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 1-Nov. 30 .....	.....	84	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Nov. 29-Jan. 23	88	1	
Trieste	Nov. 22-Jan. 2	7	.....
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Jan. 11-17	3	1	
Liege	Jan. 10-16	1	1	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 .....	.....	96	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 16-Jan. 10	496	261	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	73	.....
Canada, British Columbia:				
Vancouver	Dec. 1-31	5	.....
New Brunswick, McAdam, Newcastle	Jan. 9-21	2	.....
Ontario	Dec. 1-31	13	.....
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 .....	.....	13	
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	.....
Shanghai	Nov. 15-Dec. 16 .....	.....	14	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Dec. 1-13 .....	.....	5	
France:				
Marseille	Dec. 1-31 .....	.....	29	
Paris	Nov. 29-Jan. 23	127	15	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham	Dec. 6-Jan. 9	4	1	
Bradford	Nov. 22-Dec. 5	1	.....
Edinburgh	Dec. 13-Jan. 16	14	.....
Glasgow	Dec. 5-Jan. 29	390	23	
Hull	Jan. 17-23	1	.....
Leeds	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1	.....
Leith	Jan. 10-16	.....	1	
Liverpool	Dec. 13-Jan. 23	3	1	
London	Nov. 29-Jan. 23	29	1	
Manchester .....	.....do	13	1	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 5-Jan. 23	19	.....
Nottingham	Nov. 29-Jan. 16	34	2	
Sheffield	Dec. 27-Jan. 16	2	.....
Southampton	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	6	1	
South Shields	Jan. 3-23	3	.....
Sunderland	Jan. 3-16	13	2	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 25-Jan. 12	.....	16	
Calcutta	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	.....	1	
Karachi	Dec. 21-Jan. 10	4	1	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 4-Jan. 7	.....	5	
Messina	Dec. 12-18	.....	1	
Palermo	Jan. 10-16	1	.....
Java:				
Batavia	Nov. 15-Dec. 26	56	14	
Malta	Dec. 6-Jan. 16	16	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico	Dec. 28-Jan. 31	9	7	
Porfirio Diaz	Jan. 9	1	.....
Tampico	Jan. 11-21	.....	12	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 19	1	.....	From ss. Prince August Wilhelm from Havre.
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 20-Jan. 30	18	3	
Rotterdam	Dec. 6-Jan. 23	2	.....
Panama, Panama	Jan. 11-17	.....	3	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	Nov. 15-Jan. 2	3	3	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	Dec. 1-31	3	.....
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 22-Jan. 16	38	9	
Odessa	Nov. 29-Jan. 6	11	1	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 29-Jan. 23	255	23	
Warsaw	Nov. 8-Jan. 16	.....	13	Ten new cases.
Spain:				
Barcelona	Jan. 10-20	.....	5	
Madrid	To Dec. 15	35,000	.....	Estimated.
Santander	Dec. 9-Jan. 25	17	3	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Jan. 18-24	.....	3	
Smyrna	Nov. 23-Jan. 18	.....	40	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Sept. 6-Oct. 31	12	.....

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
													Whooping cough.
Acapulco	Jan. 23	6,000	6										
Do	Jan. 30	6,000	3										
Alexandretta	Jan. 16	9,000	6										
Amherstburg	Feb. 6	2,250	0										
Amsterdam	Jan. 23	546,532	194	26						1		1	13
Antofagasta	Dec. 31	8,000	12										
Antwerp	Jan. 16	291,315	84	6					1		1	3	2
Athens	do	200,000	12										
Barmen	do	150,212	51	6						1		1	1
Barranquilla	Jan. 11	45,000	21	2									
Do	Jan. 18	45,000	18										
Do	Jan. 25	45,000	32	4				1					
Beirut	Jan. 16	80,000	21										
Belize	Feb. 4	9,000	7										
Belleville	Jan. 18	8,041	2										
Do	Jan. 26	8,041	3	1									
Do	Feb. 1	8,041	4										
Bergen	Jan. 14	73,000	37	5									9
Berlin	Jan. 9	1,961,219	634	74						1	7	9	6
Birmingham	Jan. 23	533,039	184							1	1	2	4
Bombay	Jan. 12	776,006	730	46	186			6					2
Bremen	Jan. 2	182,000	69	15									1
Do	Jan. 9	182,000	76	13									2
Bristol	Jan. 23	343,204	128								2	4	1
Brunswick	do	131,422											
Brussels	Jan. 16	575,896	189	21								4	4
Budapest	do	732,322							2	10	7	8	1
Calcutta	Jan. 2	847,796	501	26	18	19		1					
Do	Jan. 9	847,796	462	21	15	11						2	
Cartagena	Jan. 18	8,000	11										
Do	Jan. 24	8,000	13	1									
Christiania	Jan. 23	226,000	64										
Coburg	Jan. 9	22,813	4										
Do	Jan. 16	22,813	6	2									
Cologne	do	405,504	193	61								2	1
Colombo	Dec. 26	155,869	124	25					1				
Do	Jan. 2	155,869	124	16									
Colon	Jan. 31	8,000	8										
Copenhagen	Jan. 16	500,000	133	20						1			3
Corunna	Jan. 23	50,000	34	6							2		1
Crefeld	Jan. 16	110,573	21										
Dublin	Jan. 23	378,994	203	37					3	1			5
Dundee	do	163,535	79									5	1
Fiume	Jan. 10	38,996								1			
Do	Jan. 17	38,996											
Flushing	Jan. 23	19,336	4										
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Jan. 16	312,000	91							2			1
Funchal	Jan. 17	44,049	25	1									
Do	Jan. 24	44,049	28	2						2		1	
Geneva	Jan. 9	111,000	40										
Glasgow	Jan. 29	798,357	316					2	3		1	3	13
Göthenburg	Jan. 23	134,300	38	10						1	1		2
Guayaquil	do	60,000	64	10									
Halifax	Feb. 6	40,787	19									2	
Hamburg	Jan. 23	751,842	201							2	1		4
Hamilton, Bermuda	do	17,535	5										
Do	Feb. 2	17,535	4										
Havre	Jan. 16	130,196	55	12								1	
Hull	Jan. 23	253,865	84										1
Iquique	Jan. 16	30,000	27										
Karachi	Jan. 10	108,644	91		5								
Kingston, Canada	Feb. 5	19,374	10										
Kingston, Jamaica	Jan. 16	52,475											
Kobe	Jan. 9	274,449	162							3		1	
La Rochelle	Jan. 24	31,553	11										
Las Palmas	Jan. 9	49,500	24										
Do	Jan. 16	49,500	26										
Lausanne	Jan. 9	50,800	12										
Leeds	Jan. 23	450,142	176	15						1		1	7
Leghorn	Nov. 22	98,453	38	2									6
Do	Nov. 29	98,453	48	9									
Do	Dec. 6	98,453	36	6									
Do	Dec. 13	98,453	27										
Do	Dec. 20	98,453	30	2						1			
Do	Dec. 27	98,453	29	2									
Do	Jan. 3	98,453	31	5								1	
Leipzig	Jan. 16	496,370	148	22						2	1	8	

Mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Liege	Jan. 9	165,850	59	4						2			
Do	Jan. 16	165,850	41	1				1			1		1
Liverpool	Jan. 23	723,430	325								3	5	14
Livingston, Guatemala	Feb. 1	3,500	0										
London	Jan. 24	6,907,619	2,143							7	12	22	38
Lyons	Jan. 16	500,000	168	29								2	
Madras	Jan. 8	509,346	435										3
Magdeburg	Jan. 9	234,444	95	10							1		1
Mainz	Jan. 28	89,000	34	6							1		
Manchester	Jan. 23	558,335	219	20						2	1		6
Mannheim	Jan. 16	150,181	69								1	2	
Mazatlan	Jan. 23	20,000	17										
Moscow	Jan. 9	1,173,427	527	14				2		3	14	12	4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Jan. 23	219,021	86										2
Nottingham	do	239,753	102							2	1	2	1
Odessa	Jan. 16	475,000	202	24				1		1	7	7	
Panama	Jan. 31	18,000	15	1									
Paris	Jan. 23	2,660,559	967	241				9		5		7	7
Prague	Jan. 16	226,951	143	27						3			
Puerto Cortes	Feb. 4	2,125	0										
Rheims	Jan. 24	108,385	50	7						1		1	1
Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 10	800,000	295	58	5			22		4		1	
Rotterdam	Jan. 23	357,477	167						1	6			
Sagua la Grande	Jan. 30	21,342	9	1									
St. Georges, Bermuda	Jan. 2	2,189											
Do	Jan. 9	2,189											
Do	Jan. 16	2,189											
Do	Jan. 23	2,189											
St. John, N. B.	Feb. 6	40,711	9	1									
St. John, W. I.	Jan. 2	15,844	19										
Do	Jan. 9	15,844	11										
Do	Jan. 16	15,844	14										
Do	Jan. 23	15,844	8										
St. Petersburg	Jan. 16	1,450,000	695	126				3		15	10	11	3
St. Stephen, N. B.	Feb. 6	2,840	1										
San Feliu de Guixols	Jan. 24	11,333	6										
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Jan. 16	36,500	14	1									
Santander	Jan. 25	53,576	32	1				2					
Sheffield	Jan. 16	430,000	167	13						2	2	1	7
Do	Jan. 23	430,000	149	24								2	
Singapore	Dec. 26	97,111	163	32									
Smyrna	Jan. 10	60,000	67	9				6					
Do	Jan. 18	60,000	118	22				3		3		1	
Solingen	Jan. 9	15,142	15										
Do	Jan. 16	15,142	18										1
Southampton	Jan. 23	112,500	32	4									
South Shields	do	105,325	36	4								1	1
Stettin	Jan. 16	218,000	83								1	3	
Stockholm	Jan. 9	305,115	99	16									2
Stuttgart	Jan. 14	194,049	79	2							1		1
Do	Jan. 21	194,049	69	1								1	
Sunderland	Jan. 23	150,193	56	7						2		1	1
Tampico	Jan. 31	20,000	21					1					
Tangier	Jan. 23	40,000											
Tarragona	do	19,306	8										
Trieste	Jan. 9	187,249	102							1		1	2
Do	Jan. 16	187,249	89							1			
Tuxpan	Jan. 26	7,000	9										
Do	Feb. 2	7,000	11	2									
Utiilla	Jan. 16	982	1										
Do	Jan. 23	982	0										
Venice	Jan. 16	166,522	96	4								1	3
Vera Cruz	Jan. 30	32,000	29	4			1						
Vienna	Jan. 16	1,779,869	624	110						1	1	7	5
West Hartlepool	Jan. 23	63,000											1
Yokohama	Dec. 26	313,695								2		1	
Zurich	Jan. 9	157,731	54										
Do	Jan. 16	157,731	61	10						1			

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

